

67377 to 67396—Continued.

67391. No. 9447. Variety *lutescens*. Selection No. 0479. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67392. No. 9449. Variety *millurum*. Selection No. 0254. From the Western Siberian Experiment Station.

67393. No. 10244. Variety *gracum* Körn. Sary Mahiz. Selection No. 0289 A IV. From Turkestan.

67394. No. 10245. Variety *gracum* Körn. Sary Mahiz. Selection No. 0283 A IV.

67395 and 67396. *TRITICUM DURUM* Desf. Durum wheat. Poaceae.

67395. No. 2995. Variety *hordeiforme*. *Belotourka*. Selection No. 189. From the Samara Government.

67396. No. 2996. Variety *melanopus* Al. *Belotourka*. Selection No. 69. From the Samara Government.

67397. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L.
Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From Herradura, Cuba. Cuttings presented by F. S. Earle, through E. W. Brandes, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received June 1, 1926.

P. R. No. 492.

67398 and 67399. PHYLLOSTACHYS spp.
Poaceae. Bamboo.

From Canton, China. Rhizomes collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received January and February, 1926. Numbered May, 1926. Notes by Mr. McClure.

67398. *PHYLLOSTACHYS* sp.

No. 247. November 22, 1925. *Koon yam chuk*, *Kan chuk*. A small monopodial bamboo growing wild along the banks of the West River, near Wuchow, Kwongsi. The culms are 1 to 1.5 meters high and 1 to 1.5 centimeters in diameter. The young shoots which begin to appear in April are edible and considered very delicious by the Chinese. It is not necessary to parboil them.

67399. *PHYLLOSTACHYS* sp.

No. 258. November 25, 1925. *Fa hok chuk*. These rhizomes were purchased from a grove near Takhing, West River. This bamboo is cultivated for its edible shoots, which begin to appear in April. The culms, medium thin-walled and rather tough, are used to some extent in weaving bamboo articles, such as baskets and trays.

67400 to 67404. SACCHARUM OFFICINARUM L. Poaceae. Sugar cane.

From China. Cuttings collected by F. A. McClure, agricultural explorer, Bureau of Plant Industry. Received May 3, 1926. Notes by Mr. McClure.

Obtained at T'owa, a village near the Canton Christian College, March 9, 1926.

67400. No. 435. *Haak kwat che*, *Tsz che*, *Hung che*. A very large variety, characterized by the purple color of the stalks. It has a thick "skin" and is considered the most durable in shipment. Most of the crop of this variety is consumed fresh.

67401. No. 436. *Paak che*. A smaller and thinner skinned variety than No. 435 [No. 67400]. It is largely consumed fresh. Though this variety contains the most juice, the flavor is said to be not so rich as that of others.

67400 to 67404—Continued.

67402. No. 437. *Kam shaan che*. This variety is said to have originally come from Australia. It is very large and coarse and is seldom eaten fresh, though it is said to give the best sugar return of any variety.

67403. No. 438. *Chuk che*, *Maau che*. This variety is characterized by a very hard "skin" and is consequently very little eaten fresh.

67404. No. 439. *Muk che*. This variety is said to have been introduced from Singapore and is considered the poorest from the Chinese point of view. The stalks are extremely hard (hence the name "wooden cane") and are said to reach the largest stature of any.

67405. GOSSYPIUM sp. Malvaceae.

Cotton.

From Sumatra. Seeds collected by David Fairchild and P. H. Dorsett, agricultural explorers, Bureau of Plant Industry, with the Allison V. Armour expedition. Received May 23, 1926.

No. 707. A kidney cotton found near the military camp of Lawe Aonan, in the very heart of Atjeh, at an altitude of 800 meters. It may be a form introduced into the Battak lands many years ago.

67406. STROPHANTHUS GRATIS Baill.
Apocynaceae.

From Ibadan, Nigeria, Africa. Seeds presented by R. A. Sykes, senior conservator of forests. Received May 26, 1926.

A handsome woody climber, native to tropical Africa, with fragrant flowers, white tinged with pink, and seeds which furnish crystalline strophanthus, according to Holland (Useful Plants of Nigeria, pt. 3, p. 447). This substance is used in medicine, and the seeds of this species are preferred to the common strophanthus seeds of commerce, which yield this glucosid in an amorphous condition.

67407. PRUNUS sp. Amygdalaceae.
Smith plumcot.

Growing at the Plant Introduction Garden, Chico, Calif. A form developed from scions of unnamed plumcots obtained in 1915 from M. Sharpe, Vacaville, Calif. Numbered June, 1926.

Fruit medium sized to medium large, $1\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter. Practically all fruits are decidedly compressed. The shape is irregular, as with most plumcots and apricots, some specimens tending to be kidney-shaped. Stem short, medium stout. Suture a distinct line in most specimens, but a quite prominent depression in a few. Apex rounded to semi-pointed in some specimens. Some specimens almost completely overlaid with dark red; the majority, however, have only a limited amount of coloring, it not being uncommon for one side only to be entirely colored. Skin medium thick, medium tough. Flesh light yellow, medium juicy, with rather numerous small fibrous threads which are not objectionable. Mildly subacid, except in very ripe fruit. Flesh clings tightly to the medium-sized pit. Pit 1 inch long, five-eighths of an inch wide, and medium compressed. This plumcot is early, ships well, and is of fairly good quality. The irregular size and shape of the samples at hand perhaps may be overcome in part by good cultural methods. The shy bearing habit of this tree may be a handicap to commercial production. Row 8, tree 1, old test orchard; row 16, tree 45, and row 19, tree 34, new test orchard.

67408. MELLILOTUS INDICA (L.) All.
Fabaceae. Sweet clover.

From Rabat, Morocco. Seeds presented by A. Pochon, Directeur, Jardin d'Essais de Rabat. Received May 28, 1926.

Locally grown seed.

For previous introduction see No. 61322.